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EDITORIAL CPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Southern Proposition. room the Tribune

It is known that the Governors of several Southern States under the Johnson regime were recently for several days in Washington, and that they, after conference with the President, agreed on a plan of reconciliation and restoration which is to be first submitted to their respective Legislatures, prior to a more general aubmission. We were seasonably favored with the result of their deliberations, but under an injunction of confidence, which seems to have been partial; since the identical matter which we were enjoined not to print until it had been acted on by one at least of the Legislatures in question, was on Tuesrday printed without reserve by others.

The following is the gist of the project:—
Whereas, etc., Be it further resolved by the Legislature of —, that the following article shall be adopted as an amenalment, to become part of the Constitution of the State of —;
"Article—, Every male citizen who has resided in the State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of \$250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

"Frontied, That no person, by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has he retofore exercised the elective franchise under The following is the gist of the project:-

heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under the said Constitution and laws."

The aim of this proposition, it will be seen, as to secure the right of swilrage to all Southern whites, unless it be the newly naturalized and yet to be naturalized, and exclude (so far as possible) the blacks. We cannot see how this scheme should be expected to give satisfaction.

We stand for universal amnesty with impar-tial suffrage. We do not balance one by the other: we commend each on its own merits because it is just, wise, and calculated to benefit each section and every class. The North needs and will profit by universal amnesty as well as the South; for neither the country nor a part of it can truly prosper when another part is uneasy, apprehensive, afflicted, wretched. for impartial suffrage, because the whole land needs rest from sterile, daugerous agitation concerning negroes and negro rights. We all know where this must end; then why not go at once to the end and be done with it? The Southern proposition stops haif way, and will settle nothing. It is more likely to intensify agitation than to allay it.

But the proposed restriction of black suffrage is radically unjust. Where a State provides for the education of all her people, we have not a word to say against a requirement of ability to read as a qualification for voting. Men should know how to read; if they wilfully refuse to learn, they may plausibly be disfranchised. So—not so plausibly, but with a show of reason—the man who has had a fair chance to acquire property, yet has none, may be debarred from voting, as thrittless and irresponsible.

But to say to men who have been slaves till now-who have been denied the right to acquire property, and to teach whom to read has been a crime by statute—"You shall not vote unless you have \$250 worth of property, or know how to read and write," is adding insult to injury. You might as well hang a bind man for not being an accurate judge of colors. It is not to be thought of be thought of.

In the county of Logan, Southern Kentucky, as well as in several neighboring counties of that State and Tennessee, a number of negroes, several of whom served in the Union armies, have recently been killed and their property destroyed or stolen by undetected viltains, whose animus is fairly indicated by a handoill they have nosted up, as follows: they have posted up, as follows:-I AM COMMITTEE.

1. No man shall squat negroes on his place, unless they are all under his employ, male and

2. Negro women shall be employed by white . All children shall be hired out for something.
4. Negroes found in cabins to themselves shall suffer the penalty.
5. Negroes shall not be allowed to hire

6. Idle men, women, or children shall suffer

the penalty.

7. All white men found with negroes in secret places shall be dealt with, and those that hire negroes must pay promptly, and act with good faith to the negro. I will make the negro do his part, and the white must, too.

8. For the first offense is 100 leaders, the second . For the first offense is 100 lashes; the second

is looking up a sapilng,

9, This I do for the benefit of all, young or
old, high and tall, black and white. Any one that may not like these rules may try their luck, and see whether or not I win be found doing my duty.

10. Negroes found stealing from any one, or

taking from their employers to other negroes, death is the first penalty.

11. Running about late of nights shall be strictly dealt with.

12. White men and negroes, I am everywhere. I have friends in every place. Do your duty, and I will have but little to do.

-The miscreants who post these handbills would all be voters under the Southern project; while the Union soldiers, whose property they have burned, will be disfranchised. It won't

—We are heartily glad that the Southern whites are taking hold of the subject of Recon-struction. They might have started better; but it is better to start faulty than not at all. They will improve in time.

The Queen's Speech.

From the Times. The Atlantic Telegraph gives us a verbatim report of Queen Victoria's speech at the opening of the British Parliament. Her Majesty congratulates the Lords upon the peaceful and satisfactory nature of the relations between her Government and all foreign powers, and hopes

that the late Germanic war may lead to durable peace on the Continent of Europe, With regard to the questions at issue with the United States, she gives her high sanction to the understood fact that she has suggested a mode by which the differences growing out of the acts of her subjects during the late civil war may receive an amicable solution, trusting that her suggestions may be met in a corresponding spirit, remove all possible misunder-standing, and promote relations of cordial

As to the war between Spain and Chili and Peru, it appears that the profered mediation, or good offices, of the Queen and the French Emperor have failed to further the object of re-

toring peace. In the matter of the Cretan insurrection, she has, with Napoleon and Alexander, retrained from direct interference; but all have exerted themselves to bring about improved relations between the Sultan and his Christian subjects,

not inconsistent with the rights of the Porte.

The negotiations whereby Prince Charles of Honenzoliern accepted the Governorship of the Dapubian Principalities have been satisfactorily

Colonial consolidation is a fixed fact, and a bill will be submitted to Parliament whereby all the North American Provinces will be united in one Government as members of the

British Empire. The Queen expresses a kind sympathy with her famine-stricken subjects in India, and states that her Government had instructions to make the utmost exertions to relieve the tion, and it involves on his part a conversion to widespread distress. Since the famine an abunthe Civil Rights bill, which he vetoed and which

dant harvest has much improved the condition

of the suffering districts.

Returning to Ireland and Fenianism, her Majesty says, in a spirit of womanly charity:

"The persevering efforts and unscrapulous sacertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn, exaited the hopes of treasonable constitutions in treasonable and the some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the arm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will, consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my

His Majesty regrets the extent of the cholera and the cattle plague, and, in reference to the former, states that she has ordered important commissions to arrange for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the principal cities. Addressing the Commons, she says the esti-mates for the support of the Government have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. She hopes the Commons will grant a moderate sum for the establishment of an efficient army

The important subject of Parliamentary reform also claims her attention, and she expresses the significant hope that Parliamentary delibera-tions may be conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance which may lead to "the adoption of measures which, without undue discurbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective fran-

The condition of the labor question, and the rights and wrongs of employers and employed. are mentioned, with suggestions that measures be taken to settle differences and secure justice. The condition and wants of the merchant marine are also subjects for legislation, and attention s called to important features in the navigation aws of France.

The railway muddle is so important that her Majesty will propose a bill to regulate those stupid corporations, and enable them to meet engagements.

Among minor matters, the Parliament is called upon to improve the management of the sick and poor; to amend the Bankruptcy law; to stidate the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts, and expedite legal business in the Common Law and Excise Courts.

Tenant-right is also mentioned, and a bill will be introduced to encourage occupiers of land in Ireland to improve their farms, and to secure to them just compensation for permanent improvements.

Mr. Johnson and His Proposed Com-promise-A Tub to the Whate. From the Herald.

Side by side with the Constitutional amendment adopted by Congress and already, ratified by seventeen of the loyal States, requiring only three more to fix it, we give the amendment agreed upon as a compromise between President Johnson and certain leading politicians of the Rebel States. Here they are:-

the Rebel States. Here they are:—

conguestional amend the president's subsection in the United States, it or enough it or the United States, it or enough it or the United States, it or enough it or enough it is own and subject to the jurisdic will to renounce its place then thereof, are chizens of in, or withdraw from the the United States, and of Union, nor has the Fedethe State wherein they retrail Government any right side. No State shall make to eject a State from the or enforce any law which Union, or to deprive it of shall abridge the privileges its equal suffrage in the or immunities of citizens Senale, or of representation of the United States; nor tion in the Hoose of Repshall any State deprive resentatives. The Union, any person of life, liberty, under the Constitution, or property without due shall be perpetual, process of law, nor deny Section 2. The public to any person within its debt of the United States, jornalicition the equal pro- authorized by law, shall tection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives state, shall assume or pay among the several States State, shall assume or pay among the several States State, shall assume or pay according to their respect any debt or obligation intive numbers, counting curred in aid of insurreche whole number of per-tion or rebellion against sons in each State extitle Government or authorized by the whole number of per-tion or repellion against sons in each State extitle Government or authorized, But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of elections or repedition thereof, States, Representatives in are citizens of the United Congress, the executive States and of the States in and judicial officers of a which they resider and the State, or the members of citizens of each State shall the Legislature thereof, is be entitled to all the privilegied to any of the male leges and Immunities of

Congress, the executive States and of the States in and judicial officers of a which they resider and the State, or the members of citizens of each State shall the Legislature thereof, is be entitled to all the prividenied to any of the main leges and immunities of inhabitants of such State, citizens in the several being twenty-one years of States. No State shall do age and citizens of the prive any person of life, United States, or in any liberty, or property withway abridged, except for out due process of law, nor participation in Rebeillon deny to any person within or other crime, the basis its jurisdiction the equal of representation therein protection of the laws. shall be reduced in the Section 4. Represenproportion which the number the states according to number of male citizens their respective numbers, twenty-one years of age in conting the whole number of male citizens their respective numbers, twenty-one years of age in conting the whole numbers and the Section 3. No person State, excluding Indians shall be a Senator or Rep-not taxed. But when any resentative in Congress, State shall, on account of or elector of President and race or color, or previous Vice-President, or hold condition of servitude, any office, civil or military, deap the exercise of the under the United States, elective trancise at any or under any State, who, election for the choice of having previously taken electors for President and an oath, as a member of Vice-President of the Congress, meman member of any State bers of the Legislature, and Legislature, or as an executive trancise at any or under any state, who, election for the clooke of the volume of the United States, dear the state, Representation the United States, or any of the any state, to support the male inhabitants of such the substitution of the United State, being twenty-one side, shall have engaged years of age, and citizens in insurrection or rebellion of the United States, then applied the conference of the elective from the substitution of the United States, th

section 4. The validity of ection 4. The validity of public debt of the nited States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bountles, for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall
not be questioned. But
neither the United States
nor any State shall assume
or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion
against the United States,
or any claim for the loss or
emancipation of any slave;
but all such debt, obligations or claims, and the held
illegal and vold.
Section 5. The Congress
shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of
this article.

At the first glance the reader will be struck with the wonderful general resemblance between these two plans, and he will be apt to inquire, why should there be any further difficulty be tween the President and Congress, when the compromise proposed by Mr. Johnson is substantially the plan of Congress? A little examination, however, will show that the difference between the two plans is just the difference between the genuine Brazilian and the bogus Califormia diamond. Let us see. Mr. Johnson proposes, first, to declare in the Constitution that no State has a right to secede, which is super-fluous; that the General Government has no right to eject a State, which is claptrap; or to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent, which is already in the Constitution; or of representation in the House, which is already sufficiently secured. What, then, is the meaning of this proposition It is only a reaffirmation of Mr. Johnson's theory that, after what he has done without authority from and in defiance of Congress, in reconstructing the Rebel States, Congress has no right to deny them admission into either House. It is the sophistry of Mr. Johnson's stump speeches, boiled down, in defense of his

rejected policy. His second proposition in reference to the national debt, and all Rebel debts, is substantially the pending amendment; and his third, in reference to citizenship and the equality of rights before the law of citizens of all colors, is also, in substance, the Congressional declaration and it invalves on his part a covergence to

he is charged as neglecting to see "laithfully executed." Next, in regard to the ballot-box, the President proposes what may be called impartial suffrage, with the condition that "when any State shall, on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude," deny the elective franchise, etc., then the entire class of prisons so excluded shall not be counted in the basis of representation. This seems to be perfectly fair; but what says the amendment of Congress? That when any State "shall in any congress? That when any State "shall in any way abridge" the suffrage, "except for participation in rebellion or other crime," the basis of representation therein shall be reduced. of representation therein shall be reduced accordingly. According to the President's plan Rebels are not to be excluded; and a reading and writing and property qualification, upon all classes alike, may be imposed by the States—a qualification which he has recommended to the South.

Now let us take the State of South Carolina. Now let us take the State of South Carolina, and see how each of these plans would operate therein, taking its population at three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks. Under the conditions of Congress Rebels may be excluded from the polls; but adopting one hundred thousand people as the ratio for a member of Congress, if the blacks are wholly excluded. South Carolina will lose four of the seven members of the House to which she will, by universal suffrage, be entitled. She will, by universal suffrage, be entitled. She will lose, too, in proportion to the effects of any restriction whatever upon blacks or whites, so restriction whatever upon blacks or whites, so that a property or reading and writing qualification will involve the same losses in Congress as exclusion on acco intofcolor. By the property and reading and writing quantication, on the other band, which Mr. Johnson proposes to grant, the whole black population (excepting the few raught to read and write by the Freedmen's Bureau) and most of the paper writemen's Bureau) and most of the poor whites would be excluded from the suffrage, so that South Carolina would be more a close corpora-tion under her old Rebel obgarchy than ever before. And so of all the other Rebel States,

more or less.

To make this thing sure, Mr. Johnson proposes no equivalent or substitute for the third section of the amendment of Congress, excluding certain classes of Rebels from office, State or Federal, until absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. On the contrary, he proposes to give the Rebels full swing, as if nothing had happened. He does not yet suem to comhad happened. He does not yet seem to com-prehend the fact that the very strongest section of the Congressional amendment in the North is that which proposes to make the master spirits of the Rebellion take back seats in our political affairs until they can be safely absolved by Congress. Not long since Horace Greeley, in his honovelent design to condition the Seattle Seattle. is his benevolent desire to conciliate the South, issued, at a venture, his manifesto in favor of a general amnesty. The day before he did this he was good for the United States Senate: the day after he was as dead as Raymond or Thurlow Weed. The idea that the North shall be badgered again in Congress by such Southers Ret. weed. The mea that the North shall be bad-gered again in Congress by such Southern Rebel leaders as Jeff, Davis, Benjamin, Mason, Sli-dell, Wigiall and company, is just as odious in the loyal States as was the Chicago-Vallandigham platform of peace at any price. Mr. John on's substitute for the pending Constitu-tional amendment, in short, is a dead failure.

What, then, can the Executive do to save him-if. His only way of safety is to abandon all this useless bedging and ditching, finessing and quibbling, and squarely recognize the authority of Congress, and frankly adopt the pending amendment, together with the idea that the States which forfeited their rights in the late Rebellion are subject to the terms of Congress in the matter of their restoration. The great ssue of his impeachment does not depend upon the merits of this plan or that plan. It rests upon his usurpation of the exclusive powers of Congress, his nostility to the authority of the Congress, his nostifity to the authority of the law-making power, and his failures to "see the laws faithfully executed." In a word, it is because he has stood and persists in standing in the way of the legislative rights of Congress and the will of the people, as expressed upon this pending amendment, that he is to be im-peached. By falling in with Congress and the ad endment he may still be saved; otherwise no hedging or fluessing will avail him. He has gone to the end of his rope, and he must tall back or be displaced.

Suspension of the President. From the World.

"We will thank some one who holds the opposite view to show wherein and how Mr. Madison erred in supposing that the House, in deciding to impeach a President, can suspend him it suspected. And so of the Vice-President. If an impeached President still retains all the powers incident to his station, how came Mr. Madisonjust fresh from framing the Federal Constitu-tion—to blunder as above ?"—Tribune.

-The very morning on which this challenge appeared in the Tribune, the World contained a luminous, coherent, and exhaustive exposition of the views of Mr. Madison on the point in question, from the pen of one of the ripe-tland most constitutional lawyers in the country, auther ticated by his well-known initials. Mr. Curtis' exposition was buttressed by massive documentary evidence, so pertinent, so solid, so well applied, so conclusive, as 10 set at rest not only the question of Mr. Madison's individual opinion, but the intention of the framers of the Constitution. We had a right to expect that the *Tribune*, after such a challenge as that the *Tribune*, after such a challenge as that quoted above, would let its readers see the evicence it had called for. If that journal is edited with an bonest desire to put its readers in possession of the truth, why is it so habitually shy of opposing arguments? It is true that a fair arguments? It is true that a fair summary of Mr. Curtis' communication would make the presumptuous air of confidence with which the Irstune plants itself on untenable positions, seem cheap and ridiculous; for before assuming that the quotation from Elliot indubitably expressed Mr Madison's views, and mounting upon it to brandish a shillalan, the Tribune owed it to brandish as owed it to the reputation of its editor as a his-torian to investigate the subject. If he can build with such a confident air or defiance on a misunderstood fragment broken from the eages and corners of a subject, what trust can his readers have that he ever investigates anything with care? And when, after the truth which he neglects to find is pointed out to him by others, he ignores and conceals it, he expect any credit for candor ! Or does he think that assuming the character of a historian lays bim under no obligation to practise that virtue?

In the present case the subject is important the evidence striking and solid, and the writer of such standing that it would be preposterous for any editor of a newspaper to affect to uest him with distain. If his argument was love, the documentary proofs were of such moderate coupass, that their reproduction would have compass that their reproduction would have required little space. No excuse consistent with fair dealing can be imagined for their sup-

That the Constitution does not authorize the That the Constitution does not authorize the suspension of an impeached officer during his trial, is evident on the mere reading of the provisions relating to impeachment. That precedent as well as authority is wanting for such a proceeding, is proved by the history of all the impeachments that have ever taken place under the Government; for though there has been a number of impeachments, no impeached officer has ever been suspended during his trial. That in the Constitution, but was deliberately kept out of it, kept out of it on full consideration, authority to rendered reasons, is proved by the offered, was debated, and was voted down by a large majority. No evidence of which as ubject more completely convincing, or more overwhelmingly unanswerable and conclusion. more completely convincing, or more over-whelmingly unanswerable and conclusive. The following quotation from Madison's own report of the proceedings renders all other proofs

on the 14th of September Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved:—
That persons impeached be removed from their offices until they be tried and acquitted. Mr. Madison—The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate suspension will put him in the power of one branch only. They can at any moment,

in order to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the

Mr. King consurred in the opposition to the amendment.
On the question to agree to it.—
Connecticut. South Carolina, Georgia—Aye,
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jerey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—No, S. (Madison's Minutes, Filliot, vol. 5, pages 541, 542.)

The Tribune, in parading the passage from Elliot, lays stress on the fact that Madison was just iresh from traming the Federal Constitu tion," implying thereby that his opportunities must have made him perfectly acquainted with the intention of its framers. But their inten-tion rests on no such doubtful inference; it is matter of authentic record made at the time, made by Madison himself, made by the leading actor against the proposition, who carried with him, by the force of his argument, nearly three fourths of the Convention. Even if the pas sage from Elliot were as genuine as it is proba-bly spurious, it could not shake or invalidate this entirely impregnable record. What the Convention meant on this subject is proved by what they did on it, and no subsequent opinion of anybody's can alter a past fact. That such a proposition was offered proves that the power of suspension was not already in the Constitution; that it was rejected proves that the door was locked and barred against it

Elifot picked up such reports of the debates in the State Conventions as he could find scattered through the publications of the time without undertaking to guarantee their correct ness. The carelessness of the reporter, or the madvertence of some printer or proof-reader in two or three successive reprints, may have sub-stituted the name of Madison for that of some other speaker. The origin of this discrepancy may enfist a faint coriosity, but it is of no more importance than would be a second or thirdband report of a man's conversation about the contents of a deed, when the instrument itself existed in his own handwriting, signed with his name, bearing his seal, sub-cribed by attesting witnesses, and open to general in-

We have thus recalled attention to Mr. Curtis' impregnable statement, mainly for the pur pose of subjoining an important practical in-ference, which it concerns the Republican party to heed. It Congress shall attempt to suspend President Johnson, he has the most solid constitutional grounds for resistance. Congrestitutional grounds for resistance. Congress has no more right to suspend him during the trial, than they have to put him out of office previous to the impeachment. In the light of Mr. Curtis' exposition, it is a case that admits of no doubt, and Mr. Johnson would be false to his eath to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution." it he permitted it to be thus wantonly and flagrantly violated. If Congress shall have the hardihood to undertake what the authors of the Constitution deliberately decided should never be done; if Congress shall attempt to invent against the Constitution a power which knocked in vain for admission and had which knocked in value for admission and had the door shut its face, the proceeding will be so revolutionary as to justify and demand the most resolute and unshrinking resistance. To suspend the President in defiance of the Constitution will be as daring a rebellion as was that of the South in 1861. It will deserve to be confronted with measures equally decisive and confronted with measures equally decisive and crushing. President Johnson would have the public opinion of the world upon on his side, because the evidence is of that plain, untechnical, and conclusive character which the whole world can appreciate.

We take it for certain, therefore, that, in the light in which the question now stands, the idea of suspending the President will no longer be seriously entertained. To push him into a corner where he would be compelled by his oath of office to resist, and where the public cath of office to resist, and where the public opinion of the world would sustain him in resistance, would be to plunge the country knowingty into the horrors and uncertainties of civil war. Bad and bold as the Republican malignants are, they will not dare to face this terrible responsibility. But if they conduct their impeachment with due observance of constitutional forms, it will amount to nothing. The whole design has been based on the assumption that the President could be suspended during the trial, the Republicans meanwhile gaining complete control licans meanwhile gaining complete control of the Government, which they would use to enlarge the Supreme Court by put-ting in a majority of Republican judges, so that, whether the President was convicted or acquitted, all the questionable legislation of ogress would afterwards prevail. This game cannot be played-no other is worth playing. If the President could be suspended, there would be a motive to protract the trial until his term expired. But a trial may be procracted by the defense as well as by the prosecution, and the President remaining in office in any event until its conclusion, his term would gradually wear away during the enaction of a solemn farce. The accused can bring as many witnesses as he pleases, and they must be examined; he can employ as great an array of coursel as he pleases, and they must be heard. Butlsr. Phillips, Ashley, and all the leading zealots for impeachment, have publicly contessed and contended that it would be a futile proceeding without the suspension of the President. Suspension being a demonstrated impossibility, Radicalism had better compose itself to die with

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George W. Bernardon,
George W. Bernardon,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President,

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

Capital. \$440,006 c.
Accitue. Surplus . 944.543 lb
Prendums . 1,162,308-3]
UESETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866
\$11,467.53. \$510,000. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

Charies B Bancker, Edwar Tolms Wagner, George Samuel Grant, 2-11red George W. Richards, Francis Charles B Bancker,
Tolum Wagner,
Samuel Grain,
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Isaacles,
CHARLES A. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
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LEOVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 11 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3c MONTH 22d, 1865. 1
CAPITAL, \$150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5,13, or 10 year Fremiums, Non-toriciture.
Lindownichts, payable at a inture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
both classes Non foreingre.
Annuttes granted on tavorable terms.
Term Pod. les. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Ca, fla, win divice the entire profits of the Lie business among its Policy holders.
Another secured at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to active Executor or Auministrator, assignee or Guardian, an in other Louciany capacities under appointment of any Ceurt of this Commonwealth or of any person or ersons, or bodies pointe or corporate.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

And usi Poncies assued against General Accident of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates insurance effected for one year in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid Short time rickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 5 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$2000, or giving \$10 per week if lisabled to be had at the Genera Office. No. 123 5, bOURTH Street, rhisdelphia, or at the various halmoad light offices. Be sayed to purchase the rickets of the North American Transf Insurance Company. Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or or any of the authorized Agents of the

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

L. Houpt, late of Fennsylvania Railroad Company

J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel

es once. C. Falmer, Cashler of Com. National Bank.

H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 137 and 239 Dock street,

James M. Courad, firm of Coarad & Walton, No. 62

Matket street.

Enoch Ecwis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R. Andrew Mehviley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Maraet street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S.
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I. HENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORFORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNU! Street opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company houses from loss or damage by FIRE or liberar terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for imited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX'1 Y YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY .- THE PANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Persetual—No. 519
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WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company "avorably known to the community for overforty sears, commune to linear against loss or "awage by the on I ublic or Frivate Buildings, either ticks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a arge Surplus Fund.

Their Capital, together with a arge Surplus Fund.
invested in the most careful manner which enables
them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the
case of loss.

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Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, 216,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4,018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t

> ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania, OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

NSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 222 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, 8560,000 Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267 33. INSURES MARINE.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JA WES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSO's, Executrix of the lass will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSO's, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1907, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1428 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,

129 tuthsot*

Auditor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX. ELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now sells the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

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CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consist. WINE BITTERS.

ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOUR.
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
FO.T,
FO.T,
BEANDY,
OHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure jaice o prape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are it FOR SALE BY E. L. CAUFFMAN.

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IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne. Made and prepared as fridone in France, from pure

The undersigned would call the attention o. Wine Dealers and Botel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Whee —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866,
"MESSES BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentiellen:—Having siven your California Champagne a tholough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Whee we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORB.

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This Company is now fully prepared to farnish LEAD PENCILS. Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

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